THE SAXTON BILL VETOED.

GOV. HILL STATES IN DETAIL HIS OBJEC-TIONS TO THE BALLOT REFORM MEASURE.

APPROVING ONLY ONE FEATURE OF IT-"THE CRY FOR AN OFFICIAL BALLOT HAS PRO-CEEDED MOSTLY FROM DOCTRINAIRES"-

URGING THE LINSON SUBSTITUTE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, May 13.—Governor Hill's veto of Mr. Sax-ton's Ballot-Reform bill could not be said to be unexpected, but still it was received by the Assembly to-night with profound regret and with deep indignadon. Mr. Saxton, when the message had been read, moved that it should be laid on the table, and then, turning to a friend, said: "Let the people decide who is in the right about that bill-the Legislature or the Governor. I am confident that they will say that the Legislature, in its action to prevent bribery at the polls and to secure purity of elections otherwise, should have been sustained by the Governor."

The veto message at the outset recognizes the gravity of the present election abuses, and gracefully alludes to the Saxton bill as a "stupendous blunder."
"The present need," the Governor continues, "is care. ful deliberation, keen scrutiny, and a mutual readiness and desire to give and receive the sharpest and severest criticism. . . . The first step in a discussion undertaken with such disposition is to discover the points of agreement. This I proceed to do." The only leading feature of the Saxton bill, however, which he finds himself able to approve is the system of private booths, or compartments, through which each elector must pass on his way to the ballot-box.

Then he proceeds to attack the system of an exclusively official ballot, which he believes to be "inherently defective, vicious and unconstitutional." He quotes at length from his annual message to the present Legislature to show that he is in favor of the compartment system, and not opposed to the experiment of an official ballot, printed at public ex-pense, provided the ballot is not prohibitory, and is substantially of the same character as the ballets now The Governor then proceeds to consider in detail the two features of the bill that are objectionable to him:

First, the requirement that none but an officially printed Sollet shalf under ordinary circumstances be voted; second, the requirement that each ticket shall contain the names of all the candidates of all the parties and parts of parties, and irresponsible combinations pretending to be a party, who choose to certify that they have made a nomination.

The only legitimate arguments in favor of an official ballot printed at public avenues.

ficial ballot printed at public expense, as against the same kind of ballot to be furrished by parties and candidates, are he says:

candidates, are he says:

First, that an officially printed ballot will enable impecuatious men to become candidates without being compelled to meet the expense of printing their tickets; second, that by thus doing away with the only campaign expenses which are absolutely necessary, the excuss for levying campaign assertments upon candidates will be reduced.

These two numbers the Covernor holds, can be

These two purposes, the Governor holds, can be as completely satisfied under the system of an opas completely satisfied under that of an exclusive epitonal ballot; and he thinks that the importance of relieving candidates from the expenses of printing their tickets has been greatly exaggerated. "The ery for an official ballot," he adds, in passing, "has proceeded mostly from doctrinaires whose theories are beautiful and serene, but who have no eyes for facts and genetical experience." The Governor sees, in the provisions of the Saxton bill, that the official ballots cannot be delivered to the inspectors until the inspectors are present at the polls, and must be delivered before the polls are open, a probable source of serious delays, and says;
No political party would dare to take the risk of such

delays, but each party would be practically compelled to delays, but cach party would be practically compelled to prepare and distribute in every election district a full supply of these fac-simile unofficial ballots, at its own expense. But in so doing each party would be compelled to print fac-trutle ballots containing not only the names of its own candidates, but also the names of all the other candidates of all the other parties, as required upon the official ballots. The expense to candidates of printing their tickets would be more than doubled by the official

beliet system of this bill.

The only other point ever named in favor of an exclustively official ballot is that it will promote the secrety
of the ballot, and will make it more difficult for the votebuyer to know whether his man has voted as he was bought.

I believe that in actual practice this system will work

just the opposite result-Then the Governor vizorously attacks the provision of the bill requiring that the ballot shall be marked with the initials of the election officers who deliver it to the vater. This year's plan of marking the mittals on a stub he thinks as bad as last year's plan

of marking them on the bailot itself.

Each electer would receive an average of from three to six times as many ballots as he would be entitled to deposit. true that the bill requires that all ballots not voted shall be delly ered back to the inspectors, and that no ballet shall be removed from the polling place. But it is very evident, with all this multitude and confusion of tickets in his hands, that it would be very easy for an elector, under dailin of having dropped or lost a ticket, or by other methods, to smurgle away from the polling place a complete set of tickets marked with the proper initials of the election official. Armei with this one set of tiekets which the vote-burer can mark and deliver to a purchased voter, who can vote the same and return another set, a complete system of purchasing votes with absolute certainty can be carried on during the balance of the day.

certainty can be carried on during the balance of the day.

"The most serious practical objection to the exclaime official baloue," the tovernor then says, "still remains to be considered." This objection is to the provision that the official ballot must be completed eight days before the election; and the message cays that the practical result of the provision would hevitably be that the death or resignation of a candidate at any time during the period of eight days before an election would defeat his party for that office, because the great mass of the people will not take the trouble to write or poste in a name.

Then the Governor arrives at his last objection to the first feature, which objection he calls the most serious of all. He sillims that the bill is unconstitutional, and reasons as follows:

The possibility of any ballot wheever is made to depend upon previous nominations duly certified by the

pend upon previous nominations duly certified by bodies making the same. If no nominations are made, no official ballots, and consequently no fac-simile unofficial ballots, can be prepared, and no election can be held; for this bill allows no other ballots to be voted. The right of suffrage and the existence of elections are both made absofutely dependent upon previous nominations. If no such nominations should be made, all the people of the State would be disfranchised. It is not enough to say that such would be distrinctised. It is not study to a syntax and event is not likely to happen. A bill which makes the right to vote depend upon irresponsible voluntary bodies, thereby making the disfranchisement of all the people possible, is equally unconstitutional, whether such be probable or not

The message divides into several parts the second of the two features of the bill that are objectionable to Mr. Hill. Says the Governor with fine scorn:

There is no method allowed for distinguishing upon the ballot under a party heading the regular from the bolting nominees the genuine from the spurious. Add to these anlimited lists of "party" candidates the candidates who may be neminated by the combinations of "fifties" "five hundreds" not claiming to represent any party, and the limit to the names which may lawfully be placed on this "reform ballot" defies computation and is to be estised by the imagination only. An ordinary city directory might as well be finded to a voter from which to select his candidate as a ticket which might easily be constructed strictly in accordance with the provisions of this bill. Indeed the city directory would have a certain advantage, for there the names would

would have a certain advantage, for there the names would be arranged in alphabetical order.

The opportunities for free advertising, the Governor thinks, would be immense, as "only fifty, and possibly less, signatures would be required to obtain this extensive circulation of any man's full business card at the expense of the taxpayers." In England, Canada and Australia, Governor Hill finds, there is but one ballot employed under this proposed system; and that ballot rarely contains more than two or three hames, and provides for the filling of but one office. He sees danger in the attempt to ongraft that system upon our complicated one, and says that the only actual trial of the "Australian" system has been in a single manicipal election in Louisville, with unsatisfactory results.

factory results.

Then the Governor declares that "the system itself is inhereally understitutional, apart from the form in which it appears in this particular bill," and makes an argument, fortified with legal submittees, to prove that a ballot must contain the names of those for whom the elector deciros to vote, and only such names. He then says:

It has been differently asserted that the objections made in the bill of last very have been obviated. This

by me to the bill of last year have been obvisted. This is not true. A few alterations, which could not well be resisted, have been assented to, but in the main this bill antially the same as the one of last year, and conns all its principal defects. Instead of my having been obviated, in some respects they have been aggravated. . . . But why attempt to exhaust the list The Governor concludes the message by urging the passage of the Uinson bill.

WORK OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

THE CATHOLIC PROTECTORY BILL LOST IN THE ASSEMBLY-PUSHING AN ELEVATED

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.] the Assembly thenight in the absence of Speaker Cole, who was attending the funeral of his sister, at Watkins. The chief bill debated in the Assembly was that of Mr. Blumenthal, diverting money of the

The True Way To Reach Boils

To CURE Eczema, Pimples, and Eruptive Diseases of all kinds is to purify the blood with Ayer's Sarsa-illa. No other medicine produces such immediate and salutary results. parilla. Until the blood is cleansed,



C. K. Murray, of Charlottesville, Va., was almost literally covered with boils and carbuncles.

Ayer's Sar saparilla, and after taking four bottles I was cured."—Edwin R. Tombs, Ogemaw Springs, Mich. Tennessee.

justices, also passed the Senate, with three negative votes. The Conference Committee's report on the Annual Supply bill amendments was adopted.

PROCTOR KNOTT AND SPOKANE. THEY MEET ONCE AGAIN IN THE CLARK STAKES

TO-DAY. Louisville, F ... May 13 (Special).-Proctor Knott (115), Spokane (118) and Once Again (118) are the starters in the race for the Clark Stakes, I 1-4 miles, which is to be run to-morrow. Knott, who will be ridden by Murphy, is the favorite. Pools were sold to-night in this order: Proctor Knott \$250, Spohane \$110, Once Again \$35.

THE RUSSIAN INCREASES HIS LEAD.

ANOTHER DAY'S PLAY AT THE CHESS TOURNA-MENT-SCORES.

At the international chess tournament yesterday Mason drew with Taubenhaus. Gunsberg won of McLeod. Tehigorin defeated Bird. Hanham won of Showalter. Blackburne defeated J. W. Baird. Martinez drew with Weiss. Gossip beat Pollock. Judd defeated Burille. Burn was beaten by Baird, and Lipschutz defeated Delmar. The score now stands:

	Won.	Lot	t. L	nnnished
J. W. Baltd	512	21	2	4
D. G. Baird	15	3.5		
Bird	152	10	108	1
Blackburne	24	10	,	2
Burn	25	10	2	1
Burille	13	20	2	3
Delmar	16	3.7		2
Goselp	39	2.3		3
Gunsherg	10	600	2	4
Hanham	0.0	3.0	2.0	ò
1444	6.4	* 1	*	1
Lipschutz	714	474	La	î
McLeed	11	000		3
Martinez	1.7	14		5
Mason	1639	19	in the	0
Pollock	16	6 20		0
Taubenhaus	154	175		3
Tchigoria	27			1
Weles	2512	7	2	3
The following is the	score	of the	game	between

Tehtgorin and Dird:

Transferrence and	
WHITE.	BLACK.
(Tchignein.	(B)+d.)
1-P to K 4	1-P to K 4
1-P (0 K	2-Kt to Q B 8
2-Kt to K B 8	B 12 10 17 4
3-P to B 3	4-1' x 1'
4-Q to R 4	4-1' × 1'
5-Rt x P	4-1' x 1' 6-9 to 9 4
6-Kt x Kt	Cree 1 X Par
7-B to B 4	7-Q to Q 3
8 P to Q 3	8-P x P
9Castles	9-B to K 2
	10-B to Q 2
10-B x Q P	11-Kt to B 3
11-R to Q mg	12-Kt to Kt 5
12-Kt to R 3	
18-B to K B 4	
14-B to Kt 3	14-11 to 9 3
15-Q to K 4 ch	15-K to B aq
15-Q to K 4 ch 16-Q to B 3	16-B to K 3
17-P to O Kt 4	17-Q to B 8
17-P to Q Kt 4 18-Kt to Kt 5	18-C x Kt P
19-Kt x B	12-P x Kt
20-R to K B 5	20-K to Kt M
Di Ti to K II o	21-P x H 22-K to B 2 28-Q to Q B 4
21-H + H	00 K to B 2
22-0 x Q B P	68-Q to Q H 4
23 R to Q Kt aq	24 K to K t 3
24-Q to Q 7 ch	25 O R to K Kt of
21-Q to Q 7 ch 25-R to Rt 7	PO-K to R 3
20-Q to H 7 ch	20-K to P. 3
27-Q x R P eh	27-Rt to H 3
28-B to B 4 ch	28-K to Kt 3
20-1t to Kt 3	20 P to K R 3
29-R to Kt S ch	30-K to R 2
SI-TI x Q P	31-Q 15 to 18 4
22-R to O B eq	92-0 It to Q R mg
NB-R to Kt an	43 K R to K aq
W Rt P ch	34 K x R
	35 K to Kt 3
35-R to Ht 7 ch	3/3-37 1/3 15 W
86-Q to B 7 ch	17-K to K 5
37-R to Kt 5 ch	34-K to K 0
28-P to H B 3	
RO-O to Kt 3 ch	39 K to K 7
40-0 to Rt 2 ch	
41-O to Kt so ch	41-K to K 7
42 B to Kt 2 ch	

And white wan after a few moves.

DEATH OF WILLIAM DOUGLAS O'CONNOR. HIS CAREER AND ACHIEVEMENTS-DEFENDING

WALT WHITMAN.

Washington, May 13 (special).—The death in this city on Thursday night of William Douglas O'Connor was a severe loss to a large circle of devoted friends in Washington, who loved him for his gentle and noble personal traits, and will be sincerely regretted by thousands of men and women who had learned to admire his character as exhibited in his honest and excellent literary work. Mr. O'Conner had been in ill health for many months, suffering from a painful and incurable disease of the spine, but he never tost his cheerful fortitude, and when the end came he Mr. O'Connor's funeral was held on Saturday, only intimate friends being present. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Shippen, of All Souls Church, who, in place of a funeral discourse, read the touching and eloquent conclusion of one of Mr. O'Connor's most striking stories, "The Ghost." O'Conner left a widow, who was formerly Miss Tarr, of Boston. Mr. O'Connor was born in Boston, January 2, 1833, and spent his early years in the study of painting in his native city. Circumstances soon forced him to turn to other pursuits in order to gain a livelihood, and at the age of twenty he became associate editor of "The Boston Commonwealth," a famous Free Soil daily. From 1854 to 1860 he was an editorial writer on "The Evening Post," of Philadelphia, and in 1861 he came to Washington and was appointed a clerk in the Light House Board. In 1875 he became assistant general superintendent of the Life Saving Service, which place he occupied to the time of his death.

Mr. O'Connor was not a prolific author, but some of his writings attracted wide attention and praise. In 1860 he published "Harrington," a romance of great power. His next work was a pamphiet, "The Good Gray Poet," an impassioned defence and vindication of Walt Whitman. In 1867 appeared "The Ghost," the best of Mr. O'Comnor's stories. In 1883 the attempt of Boston authorities to suppress the circulation of Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" aroused Mr. O'Connor's indignation, and he wrote for The Tribune a series of articles exposing and denouncing it as an unwarranted assault on literary freedom. He was a most active and zealous advocate and defender of the claim that Lord Bason was the author of the Shake-speare plays, and in 1886 he published "Hamlet's Note Book," in which he took extreme Basonian grounds. This was written in reply to an article published in "The Atlantic Monthly" from the pen of Richard Grant White in criticism of the claim of Mrs. Potts that in a note-book which had formerly been the property of Lord Bason, and which she had discovered there was proof that to Bason belonged the credit of having written the works of Shakespeare. Before this work was ready for publication Mr. White died and Mr. O'Connor therefore published it in pamphlet form instead of in "The Atlantic," as had been originally his intention. His next work was a pamphlet, "The

DENYING CHARGES OF CRUELTY TO A BOY. The Rev. F. P. McNichola, of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, made the following statement yesterda with regard to the boy Afred Johnson, who kits he escaped from the mission school after being cruelly beaten: The boy Johnson was sont by his friends to the Catholl Orphan Asylum, from which place he escaped twice. He, with his younger brother, was brought to the mission school, and both were received, sheltered and taught free of charge, but he resumed his former methods and ran awa from this mission as he had formerly done from the orphan asylum. In escaping he slid down a thin rope, some fifty feet to the roof of the adjacent building, thereby lacers his hands. In order to remain home he concocted story of his being beaten by his teacher, Mr. Cronin. confirmation of my statement as to how his hunds were in-jured, we have the evidence of the gentieman on whose ouse he dropped when he slid from the roof of the mission; also the testimony of the firemen of Engine Com-

ENJOINING MR. VILLARD. SUIT BY THE O. R. AND N.'S. PRESIDENT,

AN INCIDENT IN THE CONTEST FOR THE CON-TROL OF THE OREGON AND TRANSCON-TINENTAL COMPANY.

The contest for the control of the Oregon and Trans-

continental Company between the interests headed by

Henry Villard, and supposed to be supported by some of the capitalists of the Standard Oil Trust, and the interests led by Elijah Smith, president of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, assisted by the Union Pacific, received a new attinulus yesterday in a suit brought by the latter interests in the Supreme A temporary injunction against the Oregon Transcontinental and its directors was obtained from Justice Barrett, and the hearing was set down for 11 a. m. next Thursday. The papers were served on Mr. Villard yesterday afternoon. Prior to their service he had caused one of the news agencies to issue a statement saying that he had learned some time ago that ment saying that he had learned some time ago that "such a move was contemplated." Mr. Villard "pre-sumed" that it was "a revival of a suit brought by one Gleason a short time ago, but dismissed shortly afterward, to enjoin the Oregon and Transcontinental Com-pany from voting its majority holding of Oregon Railway and Navigation stock." Mr. Villard added: "I am informed that this proceeding was considered a great discovery by the promoters of the new suit, and that they expect great results from their use of it Having expected such a move for some weeks, I am not surprised by it, for does it in the least alarm me. We are on the eve of our annual election, and we must therefore look for some election tricks. The attempt certainly does not indicate a great deal of confidence on the part of its authors in their ability to control the Oregon and Transcontinental election. For my part I am acting upon the principle that neither such absurd, nor the usual Wall-st, jugglery in such cases, as borrowing stock for transfer, buying proxies. and the like, but solid ownership of stock will prevail. I can say nothing further until I have seen the pa-

THE NATURE OF THE PAPERS After the papers had been served, Mr. Villard left his office while a Tribune reporter was waiting to see him. They are of an entirely different character from what Mr. Villard had said he expected, as the injune tion restrains the Oregon and Transcontinental from a proposed issue of new stock, and also frem any pledging or other disposition of Oregon Railway and Navigation stock held by the former company. The suit is brought by Elijah Smith and Edward R. Bell, stockholders in the Oregon companies, and John H. Hall and Sidney Dillon execute the indemnity bond.

The complaint recites the fact of the organization of the Oregon and Transcontinental Company under the laws of Oregon, dated June 27, 1881, with sup-plementary articles dated July 3, 1882. A majority of the directors live in Oregon, but it is charged that they are not largely interested in the company and are entirely subservient to the wishes and instructions of Henry Villard, the president. The Oregon and Transcontinental owns over \$12,000,000 stock of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, being more than one-half of the total issues, and also owns about \$20,000,000 stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The lease of the Navigation Company at 6 per cent on its stock to the Oregon Short Line is recited, as well as the issue of \$40,000,000 of the \$50,000,000 capital of the Transcontinental Company. The contest for the control of the latte: company, whose annual election will be held in Portfand, Ore., on June 17, is mentioned, and it is then alleged that Mr. Villard, without consulting the Executive Committee, by telegraph instructed the directors to authorize the issue of the remaining \$10,000,000 Oregon Transcontinental stock under a pledge of the company guaranteeing dividends at the rate of 6 per cent, said guarantee to be secured by pledge of the \$12,000,000 stock of the Oregon Raffway and Navigation Company, and authorizing the Executive Committee of the Oregon Transcontinental to dispose of the new issue and charge and receive commissions and rebates therefor. It is also charged that Mr. Villard instructed the directors to provide that no stockholders of the Oregon Transcontinental owning less than one-quarter of the stock shall be permitted at any time to inspect the books and papers of the company.

DECLARATIONS IN THE COMPLAINT. The complaint declaces that the directors of the egon and Transcontinental met at Portland on May 10, only seven out of seventeen members being WABASH REORGANIZATION.

WABASH REORGANIZATION.

A STEP PREPARATORY TO THE COMING CONSOLI
Mr. Villard had prepared cartificates of the new
stock, and contemplated their purchase by himself
or by persons who would give their proxies to the
Villard interest. While the new stock is to be ostensibly issued at par, as required by the laws of Oregon,
it is alloced that the price will be largely reduced
by commissions and relates which "the said Henry
Villard will cause to be allowed" by the Executive
Committee "to himself for services in selling and
playing said shares, to the great injury and damage
of the defendant company."

It is also charged that Mr. Villard's success in con
trolling to my tree of lillings in the county
three of lillings in the county
to its pier on the Delaware River; across the river by

ith of the action of the Board, and superquently it on the opinion of Joseph Simon, another director, at the proposed issue of new stock was lilegal and englened a forfeiture of the company's charter. Simon and Mr. hellinger were directors who ted and protested against the action of the other ed directors. Dillou & Swayne are the attorners of a stockholders who have begun the injunction suit, d. Groyve Boaldy is associate connect.

A NEW PREIGHT ROUTE TO BOSTON. Chestertown, Md., May 13.—The annual meeting f the stockholders of the Baltimore and Delaware Pattered Company was hold here Saturday, and the ensuing year: J. Rozers Maxwell, president of the George C. Jones, S. M. Williams, F. L. Hall and J. W. Watson. F. L. Hall was elected president; George Jones secretary and treasurer, and E. P. Stacey superintendent I R Franklin is general agent Mr. Bingham, Jay Gould's lawyer, says the road will be completed to Tolchester Beach at an early day It is proposed to spend \$100,000 in repairing the road. An entire new track is to be laid. It is expected to have the new road in running order by July 1 Fruit and passengers can then be carried Chestertown to Beston by train to Bombay Hook and thence by floaters to Hay Side, N. J., there connecting with the New-Jersey Southern, and then by way of the Central of New-Jersey to New-York City. It is apparent that the Jersey Central intends to make an effort to cut into the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore freight traffic, and the new road claims that it can land fruit in New-York several hours carlier than the Pennsylvania. The latest map of the New-Jersey Central places the new road as one of its branches.

Chicago, May 13 .- A dispatch from Cleveland, Ohio says: "Judge Stevenson Burke has begun legal action to prevent the Ree Line Big Four consolidation. The points of his objections are these: The proposed contract as made is not authorized by any statute in Ohio, it is in conflict with provisions of the statutes; the increase of capital stock to the amount of \$5.900. 000 is illegal, and subjects every stockholder receiving if, in case of insolvency of the company, to an ob-ligation to pay par for it, besides increased statutory liabilities of the stockholders to the extent of \$5,000, 000; the contract in question absolutely prohibits the majority of the stockholders, however large, from contracting any indebtedness or leasing any railway property without the consent of a majority of the preferred sfocaholders; there is no statutory authority

3080B us slock on O

All Tired Out from the depressing effect of th changing season, or by hard work and werry-you need the toning, building up, nerve-strengthening effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla to give you a feeling of health and strength again. Bold by all druggists. Be sure to get



"AGE CANNOT WITHER HER,"

remarked an old gentleman, as he gazed fondly upon the comely little woman by his side; "but frankly," he continued, "at one time I was afraid cosmetics would. The silly little women, in order to appear youthful, plastered her face with different varieties of whitewash, yclept 'balms,' 'creams,' 'lotions,' etc." "Yes," interrupted the little woman, "I did, until my skin became like parchment and so pimply and coarse." "Well," said the listener, "What do you use now?" "Use," was the reply, "nothing but common sense and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Common sense told me that if my blood was pure, liver active, appetite and digestion good, that the outward woman would take on the hue of health. The 'Discovery' did all those things and actually rejuvenated me." If you would possess a clear, beautiful complexion, free from blotches, pimples, eruptions, yellow spots and roughness, use the "Golden Medical Discovery." It is guaranteed to do all that it is claimed to, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded.

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\$500 OFFERED for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head by the proprietors of DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenecious, mucous, purulent, bloody, putrid and offensive; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness; offensive breath; smell and taste impuired, and general debility. Only a few of these symptoms likely to be present at once.

Dr. Fage's Remedy cures the worst cases. Only 50 cents. Sold by druggists everywhere.

in this State allowing the issue of preferred stock and surrender of common stock; it provides \$10,000.000 of preferred stock for the surrender of \$5,000.000 of common stock, thus watering the stock \$5,000.000 of common stock, thus watering the stock \$5,000.000; this is also unlawful."

Cleveland, May 13.—A motion was filed in court room No. 1 to-day, asking that an injunction be granted in the case of Judge Stevenson Eurke, of this city, against the Cleveland, Columbus, Checimnati and Indianapolis Haliroad Company, to prevent the Big Four consolidation. Before a decision was given the atterneys for the company asked permission to allow the meeting of stockholders to be held on May 15, and also to permit them to vote on the plan of consolidation. This proposal was submitted, and Judge Stone allowed a temporary injunction except as to taking and recording the vote of the stockholders at Wednesday's meeting. A hearing on the motion for a permanent injunction will be had on May 20. This prevents the stockholders from ratifying the proposed consolidation of the Big Four until the court hears the motion.

WABASH REORGANIZATION.

Hence, John Maynard Harian and Charles Henrotin, from the Wilmington and Northern and Baltimore and Ohio from points north and west of this eig. The proposed to construct said railroad from the eastern to the Wilmington and Northern tasks boundary. It is a second with the construct and Northern tasks boundary. boundary line of Illinois in the county Vermillion of the present Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway Company connects with the line of said company as now constructed in the State of Indiana, and to extend thence westerly through the countles of Vermilion, Macon, Sagamon, Morgan, Scott, Pike, Brown, Hancock and Adams to the Mississippi River at or near East Hannibal, Warsaw, Quincy and Hamilton; also from the City of Decatur, through the counties of Macon, Chairtian, Montgomery, Macoupin, Madison and St. Clair, to the Mississippi River, at or near East St. Louis; also from the city of Chicago, through counties of Cook, Kankakee, Livingston, McLean, Champaigu, Pratt, Moultrie, Shelby and Effingham to

Champaign, Pratt, Moultrie, Shelby and Effingham to the line of the Chicago branch of the lilinois Central Railroad Company at Effingham, and the line of the Chicago Mississippi Railway at Altament. This covers all the lines owned and controlled by the Wabash Railway cast of the Mississippi River, and is a preliminary step toward the reorganization and consolidation of the Wabash lines east and west of the Mississippi. Similar incorporations of the lines of the system in Indiana and Chicago were also made to-day.

COUPDIOR AMES'S ADVICE TO ATCHISON. Boston, May 13 (Special) - Governor Ames, referring Atchison securities, says: "Financiering for the Atchison company is not so difficult as at first it looks. The company has simply to ask the bondholders to cut off four years' coupons and fund them in 5 or 6 per cent scrip. I think all the bondholders would be willing to do this except the holders of the first mortgages and of the guarantee notes. I own collateral trust bonds, Chicago, Kansas and Western bonds, and except my guarantee notes I would be willing to cut off cept my guarantee notes I would be willing to cut off four years of congens from all my bonds and fund them. If the congany cannot pay full interest, let it pay what it can. I do not think it would be right to scale the bonds, nor would it be right to scale the bonds. I bought my Guif bonds after reading over the agreement at the Atchison office which the Atchison assumed all the indobtedness of the Guif road. The Unicage and Northwestern Road not many years ago found itself embarrassed just as Atchison is, and simply funded four years' coupons, and now look where it has come out."

CONTRACTORS' WORK SUSPENDED.

The announcement was made yesterday that the work on the construction of the Cleveland, St. Louis and Kansas Railroad had been suspended, owing to the inability of the contractors, William Baird & Co of Pittsburg, to make payments to the sub-contractors for work already completed. At the offices of the railroad company in this city, fears were expressed that the contractors were seriously embarrassed, and it was said that the railroad company was in no way responsible for the present state of the work on the it was said that the railroad company was in no way responsible for the present state of the work on the railroad. If the condition of affairs proves to be a to be as is reported, the railroad company will, after reasonable length of time, take steps to continue the

work.

The new railroad will, when completed, form a new connecting link between the roads on both sides of the Mississippi by means of bridges over the river at Aiton, ill., and at a point between there and St. Charles. The company owns valuable bridge franchises over the Missouri and Mississippi rivers.

BY RAIL AND LAKE THE QUICKEST WAY. Chicago, May 13 (Special).—Said a well-known West-ern general freight agent to-day: "The Central Traffic and Trunk Line roads are behind the times in freight matters. Let slone the matter of rates, they do not compete in time with the lake and rail lines. compose in time with the state and rai fines. Take
the last cargo the steamship Owego brought from
Buffalo, for instance. The freight was brought by
rail from New-York to Buffalo, thence to Chicago by
lake, and the freight was delivered in four days and
one hour. The all rail lines would have taken five
days and probably six to bring the same freight

FIRST TRAIN OVER POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE. Poughkeepsie, May 13 (special).-The first paying train over the Poughkeepsie Bridge will be Barnum's circus train of forty cars on May 25. last rail connecting the bridge with Campbell Hall was laid to-day. The second train will be a coal train direct from the coal fields consigned to W. H. Sheldon, of this city. It is thought that there will be a grand bridge opening celebration on July 4.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

firmed to-day that surveyors will at once lay out a line in the interest of the Lehigh Valley Railroad into its solt-coal territory in the Snowshoe region. The line to be surveyed will be an extension of the Schuylkill and Lehigh Valley Railroad, which is now being constructed from Bowman's Station to Minersville. The Reading company is throwing in the way of the latter work every possible ebstacle, and will attack in the courts the right of the company to build the line. When the construction of the Snowshoe extension is begun the opposition will be much greater, as both the Pennsylvania and Bear Creek roads rill be antagonized.

In Third Street this afternoon it was said that the

new relief department of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg would be organized about July. It will be modelled after the relief department on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which 20,000 of the employes have joined, and

the membership of which is rapidly increasing.

A reduction in freight rates of 20 cents a ton on Lake
superior trop ore from English see Schwyfarill and Lebigh
Valley furnaces went into effect to-day.

to its pier on the Delaware River; across the river by steamer to Penn's Grove, N. J., and from that point via the Delaware River Railroad to Woodbury, N. J., and from thence b the West Jersey Railroad to Atlantic

Chicago, May 13 -A large number of important ? road meetings will be held this week. On Tuesday the regular monthly meeting of the Western Freighs Asso-ciation will take place, and on Wednesday the passenger department of the Central Traffic Association will convene, followed on Thursday by the regular monthly meeting of the Central Traffic Freight Committee. On Thursday the General Managers' Committee of the Inter-Thursday the Constant and the hold its second mentaly state Railway Association will hold its second mentaly meeting, and on Friday the Ohio River Committee of the Central Tradic Association will meet with the Chess peake and Ohio representatives in Cincinnati.

eake and Ohio representative in Chamber, third St. Louis, May 13 (Special).—W. H. Newman, third ice-president of the Missouri Pacific, resigned his office o day, and will sever his connection with the system on J. S. Leeds, chairman of the Transcontinents une 1. J. A. Association, has resigned his place, and has accepted that of Freight Traffic Manager of the Missouri Parific. The office of third vice-president of the Missouri Pacific has been abolished.

James Smith, the general Eastern agent of the Transtinental Association, has been appointed temporary hairman, with headquarters in this city. The Tra ontinental adjourned to night to meet at Tacona on July 0. The settlement of the Northern Pacific matters was poned until that date.

postponed until that date.

President Fordyce, of the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas
Railway, was appointed receiver of that road by Judge Brower at Leavenworth this afternoon.

Chicago, May 13.—The cast-bound shipment of four, grain and provisions by the lines in the Central Traffic association last week aggregated 15,816 tens, against Association last week aggregated 13,310 folls, against 23,874 for the corresponding week as increase of 1,653 tons, and against 23,874 for the corresponding week last year, a decrease of 8,058 tons. The Vanderbills carried 48.1 per cont of the business; the Pennsylvania lines, 22 per cent; the Chicago and Graed Trunk, 18.2 per cent; the Daltimore and Ohio, 11.7

per cent CZAR, THE SWIFT THREE TEAR OLD, DEAD. Council Bluffs, Iowa, May 13.-Czar, the phenomenal three-year-old running colt, owned by Theodore Winters, of California, and valued at \$25,000, died of pneumonia at Union Park, in this city, this morning. He was the winner of the California Derby.

BENEFIT FOR THE LOUIS SCHOOLS. A benefit will be given this afternoon at the Star Theatre in aid of the Louis Downtown Sabbath and Daily School.

Herr Alvary, Frederick Solomon and Miss Urquhart will sing. Mr. Amberg's company will appear in a farce, and Elsie Leslie in "Editha's Burglar." STATE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

STATE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

Albany, May 13.—Professor Melvil Dewey has issued the programme for the twenty-seventh University Convocation of the State, which occurs in the Senate Chamber July 9 and 11. The exercises occupy three days, and the discussions will be participated in by Professor Thomas B. Stowell, Cartland Normal School: Professor Thomas B. Stowell, Cartland Normal School: President Truman J. Backus, Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn; Miss. Marguerite Sweet, New-Paltz Normal School; President Charles Kendall Adams, Cornell University; President Charles Kendall Adams, Cornell University; President Charles E. Webster, Union University; Professor S. 6. Charles Kennai Adams, Strain Professor S. G. Harrison E. Webster, Union University; Professor S. G. Williams, Cornell University; Superintendent of Public Instruction Andrew S. Draper; Ellott R. Payson, Blasamton High School; John E. Sherwood, Albany; Edgar D. Shimer, University of the City of New-York; the Rev. James J. Dougherty, New-York City. The address, "Slate Universities," will be by President James B. Angell, University of Michigan. Professor Brainerd Kelloff. Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute; the Rev James Conway, S. J. Canisius College, Buffalo; Principal Daniel O. Farr, Glens Falls Academy; Professor George F. Comfort, Syrhouse University; Principal C. W. Reb-ards, Oswego High School; Principal E. H. Cook, Peter J. Cook, Peter School; Principal E. H. Cook, Peterson, Buffale dam Normal School; Principal Henry P. Emerson, Buffeld High School; President James M. Taylor, Vassar Cellerand Professor George M. Forbes, University of Rochestar, will also take part.

For Nervous Biseases USE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Dr. P. G. KELLY, Alderton, W. T., says: "I have restribed it in a large number of cuses of restlaction in the and nervous diseases generally, and also in calculation caused by lack of sufficient graphs in the stomach, with marked success, and consider it detects the stomach, with marked success, and consider it detects the best remedies known to the professional restriction.

RAILWAY BILL

Albany, May 18.—Ex-Speaker Husted presided over a Assembly to-night in the absence of Speaker city of New-York to the support of the school of the Cetholic Protectory. Mr. Crosby and Mr. Hamilton ced the giving of appropriations to sectarion

there can be no permanent relief from

parilia. Until the blood is cleansed, there can be no permanent relief from these troubles.

"Four years ago I was severely afflicted with salt-rheum, the itching being so incessant as to seriously interfere with sleep. Painful scrofulous sores appeared on my neck and the upper part of my arms, and from there the humor went to my eyes. My appetite being poo., my health rapidly failed. I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had finished ten bottles I regained my appetite, improved greatly in strength, and was permanently cured of the salt-rheum and scrofula. I consider that what I spent for this medicine was well invested. The Sarsaparilla has indeed done me incelculable good."—Mrs. Caroline A. Garland, Deerfield, N. H., (formerly of Lowell, Mass.).

"My little niece was afflicted with a severe cutaneous disease, which broke out at intervals and resisted treatment. At last, we tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This acted like magic. She is now entirely cured and has been in perfect health for several months."—Margaret Peyston, Clarendon, Ark.

"For a long time I was afflicted with salt-rheum, and could find nothing to relief to which I resorted failed until I began to take Ayer's Sar-

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

schools, arguing that it was contrary to the constitution and against public policy. Messrs. Blu-menthal, Hitt and Roesch supported the bill, acquing that the Catholic Protectory was a charitable institution, and therefore was entitled to receive public Mr. Crosby finally offered an amendment to the

bill, repealing all laws giving appropriations to switarian institutions. There was a contest over the amendment, which ended in his being defeated by a vote of 49 to 49. There was more "dodging" on the vote than upon any other amendment to a bill offered this session. Most of the dodgers abruptly left the chamber, and sought refuge in the Senate chamber; but the bill then failed to pass, receiving only 53 votes, when 65 votes are necessary, and 43 votes were cast against it. Mr. Blumenthal sadly laid

the bill on the table. Assemblyman Haggerty's bill to give the elevated rallroads of Brooklyn the right to run their roads through the streets of that city practically without paying any damages to property owners in streets seized by them, will be considered to-morrow by the Sepate Railway Committee. The bill passed the Assembly on Friday. The same day, when the bill was announced in the Senate, a motion to order it to third reading was made by Senator Pierce. This was 'jumping' such an important bill with a vengeance. Probably no more audacious motion was ever made by a Senator; but then Mr. Pierce has recently been on Chicago, and probably there acquired boldness. Senator Murphy very properly objected to such a bill being "railroaded" through the Senate, and the bill. therefore, went to the Railroad Committee.

A hearing will be given upon it to-morrow. Senators Cantor and Stadler, of New-York, received letters to-night about the measure, and decided to examine it carefully. It is the opinion of some of the New-York members that the bill is an entering wedge to deprive the property-owners along the line of the elevated roads of New-York from recovering any damages from the railroads of that city. It will be easy for the elevated roads of New-York to secure exemption from paying damages next year if the Brooklyn elevated roads secure ex-

emption this year.

The relations between the elevated roads of New-York and Brooklyn, it is apparent, are already friendly to a high degree. Mr. Lauterbach, the counsel of the elevated rallways of Brooklyn, has a remarkable influence, apparently, over several of the Assemblymen of that city; and, somehow, these men almost invariably vote for any bill or amendment favored by the elevated railways of New-York. Mr. Lauterbach, it is said, drew up Mr. Hargerty's bill. If this is true, it should be an easy matter for him to draw up an amendment to the Haggerty bill, if it should become a law, which would bring the elevated rathroads of New York under its provisions. Mr. Haggerty's bill is propelled forward with such force that one might imagine that all the locomotive engines of the Manhattan Elevated Road of New-York and of the Untop Elevated Railway Company of Brooklyn were be

Willis S. Paine, the Superintendent of Banks, has not offered his resignation, as was rumored here on Saturday. Mr. Paine has a good chance of retaining his office for at least eight me as he receives \$5,000 yearly, and his sanity has never been doubted, it is rather strange that such a iumor should have started. Senator Fassett's bill providing State care for the pauper insane passed the Senate to-night, not, however, until there had been a stiff fight against the prejudices of country members, who uphold the present unsatisfactory and inadequate county plan. Led by Senator Hawkins, the exception of county after county was attempted. These were successfully heaten, only five Senators voting to exclude the counties. The delegation from New-York all supported the bill as it stood, and voted with Senator Fassett to kill the amendments. This

was the vote by which the bill passed: Yeas.-Messrs. Cantor. Collins. Deane, Fassett, Foley, Grady. Langhein, Laughlin, McNaughton, Murphy, O'Connor, Pierce, Robertson, Russell, Stadler, Sweet, Walker, Ward, and Worth-19.

Nays-Messrs, Arnold, Coggeshall, Erwin, Kellogg, Lewis, Raines, Sloan, Vedder, Hawkins-9. Some of the country members of the Legislature consider, apparently, that New-York City should receive their special care and attention. It is remarkable what attractions there are to some of the Senators and Assemblymen toward parts of the State far re-moved from their districts. As an instance, Senator Raines goes away up into the Niagara Reservation to plant machinery under the Falls to benefit a Virginia company, Judge Greene, of Orange County, has made himself notorious by premoting the Hudson River Bridge bill, and to-night he was joined by Senator Vedder in trying to push this iniquitous measure through the Legislature. Mr. Vedder tried to get the bill to third reading, and was met first by an objection from Senator Murphy. This Senator, through some unknown influence, was induced to through some unknown innuence, was induced withdraw his objections, and another attempt was made to jump the measure to third reading. This time a genuine and consistent objection came from Senator Kellogg. Judge Greene is nothing if not persistent, and if there are any means left by which he can get the bill through. y means let by which the beautiful and the will not hesitate to use them. Later in the even-g Senator Raines took a hand in the attempt to force e bill through. He gave notice that he would move suspend the rules and have the bill read out of its

order.

The Conference Committee of the Senate and Assembly appointed to settle the differences of the two houses on the Fassett Prison bill reported to the Senate to night. The following amendment was made to the section providing for the employment of the con-

the section providing for the campy, and the victs:

"Provided, That not more than 100 prisoners shall be employed in all the prisons of the State in the manufacture of stoves and fron hollow-ware; and that not more that 100 prisoners shall be employed in all the prisons of the State in the manufacture of boots and shoes; and provided, further, that no prisoners shall be employed upon any one of the said specified industries in any of the pentientiaries, reformatories, or houses of correction in the State, except in making articles for the use of the public institutions of the State.

The amendments were concurred in by the Senate, the only negative vote being Senator Hawkins's.

The Canal Appropriation bill was reported from the Canal Committee, with the additional \$150,000, which was jumped into the bill, apportioned to the various improvements. The bill, with the additional amount included, was passed, with these votes recorded sgains; it: Messrs. Erwin, Fassett, Hendricks, Lewis, Raines, Russell and Vedder.

Senator Cantor's bill, giving Mayor Grant the authority to make provision for the four new police

Seemingly Eradicated

With repeated and powerful doses of quinine, chills and fever, in some one of its various forms, springs into active existence again, often without the slightest apparent provo cation. To extinguish the smouldering embers of this ebstinate and recondite malady, no less than to subdue it when it rages flereely in the system, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is all-sufficient. When every resource of the pharmacopoeia has been exhausted against it in vain, the Bitters conquer it-will remove every lingering vestiga of it. Nay, more, the Bitters will protect those brought within the influence of the atmospheric poison that begets malarial disease, from its attacks. Disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, are among the complaints to be apprehended from the use of miasma-tainted water. Those are both cured and prevented by the Bitters. Rheumstism, tipation and renal complaints yield to its action-

Hood's Saisaparilla